(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2949.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1803.

PARIS, May 21.

THE ſenate after hearing the meſſage ſigned Ch. M. Talleyrand, charged its vice-preſident and ſecretaries, and the ſenators Joſeph Buonaparte, Laplace, Leſpinaſſe, Jacqueminot, and Roederer, to be the hearers to the firſt conſul of its thanks for the communication made to the ſenate by his orders.

In its deliberation the ſenate ſays, "that it cannot but applaud the moderation and firmneſs which characteriſe the negotiations opened with the Britiſh government; that it feels impatient to give to France the ſignal of acknowledgement, if peace accords with the wiſhes of the firſt conſul; and of devotedneſs, if the national dignity calls for war." The firſt conſul received at St. Cloud, on Sunday the 15th of May, the deputation of the ſenate.

A ſimilar communication was made on the ſame day to the legiſlative body and the tribunate. Theſe two authorities have likewiſe each ſeparately ſent a deputation to the firſt conſul.

Mr. Talbot, ſecretary of the Britiſh legation, leaves Paris this day. M. Portalis the younger, returns from England.

Lauriſton, aid-de-camp to the firſt conſul, has been at Breſt ſince the 11th May.

Yeſterday (20th May) the legiſlative body and the ſenate have had an extraordinary ſitting. Orators of the government tranſmitted to theſe two authorities all the papers relative to the negotiation with England. The negotiations are at an end, ſaid they; if we are attacked we are ready to fight: and we will combat to maintain the faith of treaties and the honour of the French. The reſult of this ſtrength ſhall be ſuch as we have a right to expect from the juſtice of our cauſe and the courage of our warriors.

The preſidents of the legiſlative body and of the tribunate have anſwered to the communication of the government by ſpeeches in which they have paid to the chief conſul the tribute due to his moderation, his firmneſs, and his reſpect for the majeſty of the French people which he repreſents.

The legiſlature has formed itſelf into a ſecret committee, and has appointed a ſelect number of its members to report the project of a meſſage to government; and then adjourned to this day. The tribunate has appointed a committee of ſeven of its members to make a report for Monday next, on the official papers of the negotiation.

The ſenate is alſo aſſembled under the preſidency of conſul Cambaceres.

The official papers, which have been laid before the firſt authorities of the republic, make a volume of 278 pages in 4to. of which we ſhall to-morrow give as copious extracts as the limits of this journal will admit of. In the mean-time we preſent to our readers the truly *curious ultimatum* of the Britiſh miniſter, ſuch as it was tranſmitted on the 10th May by the Engliſh ambaſſador.

LONDON.

The new elector duke of Wirtemberg lately iſſued the following edict, reſpecting theatrical repreſentations:—"His moſt ſerene higneſs having, with great diſpleaſure, perceived that many perſons dare hiſs during the public performances at the theatre, it is his highneſs's will, that in future any offender of this deſcription ſhall be taken out of the playhouſe by the military, and delivered into the hands of juſtice for puniſhment. His moſt ſerene highneſs further expects, that during his preſence at the theatre, no *one ſhall hiss or applaud, unleſs his highness himſelf, by his example, ſhall give the ſignal for doing ſo.*"

His Imperial majeſty, Alexander I. has taken at his own expence one of the two veſſels, which the Ruſſian American company purchaſed at London, and which are intended to make the tour of the world, under the command of capt. Kruſenſtern; his majeſty has accordingly cauſed her to be properly equipped.—The two veſſels are furniſhed with every object proper for the voyage, and nothing will be neglected to contribute to the ſucceſs of this firſt enterprize. Already various learned men and artiſts have engaged themſelves for the voyage, among others the American Churchman, who is in poſſeſſion of ſome capital aſtronomical inſtruments. [*Paris paper.*]

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at New-Orleans, dated 28th ult. received by the ship Mary, capt. Sinclair.

"The noted Bowles was brought priſoner to this city, three days ago, eſcorted by ten Indians. It is underſtood that ſome time ſince the governor procured an Indian, then at this place, a reward of 5000 dollars to apprehend Bowles, and in caſe of his being put to death, to bring in his head. The wiley Indian, acquainted with Bowles and his haunts, accoſted him and requeſted to be ſupplied with ſome [illegible] which was in a ſmall adjacent houſe. As ſoon as Bowles entered the houſe, eight other Indians ſtarted from their lurking places, ſurrounded the ſpot, made him priſoner, and embarked him immediately on board a canoe, and brought him to Penſacola, from whence they conveyed him to this place. It is reported that he will be ſent, in the courſe of a few days to the Havanna, which probably will terminate the career of this ill-fated man."

French Debt.

We are credibly informed that the payment of the *interest* as well as of the principal of the French debt for ſupplies, &c. is ſecured by the treaty for the ceſſion of Louiſiana.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

General Bowles.

We have received, per the Julia, arrived at the Lazaretto, from New-Orleans, the "Moniteur de la Louiſiana," to the 12th June, from which we have tranſlated the following article:

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated 11th June, 1803.

"Two days ago captain Collins arrived here with general Bowles, who has been delivered up to the Spaniards, by the Indians in the American intereſt, at the inſtigation of our agent there, col. Hawkins. He is in the fort St. Charles, ironed, and will (ſo ſays report) be ſent to Havanna in a day or two. He threatens vengeance againſt the Americans, if he ever gets his liberty again."

The flouriſhing ſtate of the finances of the ſtate of South-Carolina, aided by the circulating medium of the ſeveral banks eſtabliſhed at Charleſton, has enabled that ſtate to deſtroy the whole of their ſtate currency. Upwards of 40,000l. (the whole, we believe, of what remained) was burnt a few days ago.

July 15.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 13, half past 11 o'clock.

"Arrived this morning, ſchooner Julia-Anne, in 8 days from Watlin's iſland.—News of war had not reached the Bahamas.

"Alſo, ſchooner Fanny, Avery, from St. Thomas, in 12 days. Captain Avery, informs us, that the Engliſh had blockaded Guadaloupe, which was hourly expected to fall into their hands: and that war was proclaimed againſt Spain—this news was received there by a packet from Cadiz."

NORFOLK, July 4.

Captain Cornick, arrived here on Thurſday from Tobago, informs, that on the 13th June, general Cæſar Berthier arrived there from France, was proclaimed governor, &c. of that iſland; and that on the 14th the news of a declaration of war was received there by an American ſchooner from Barbadoes; the captain of which reported that he ſaw an Engliſh frigate going into that port with two French prizes in tow.

July 16.

TOBAGO.

Captain Flyn, who arrived here yeſterday 12 days from Antigua, informs, that on the morning of his departure from that place, news of the *capture of the island of* TOBAGO was received; the information relied on, and deemed authentic.

By three French gentlemen who arrived in town from Martinique, and who have brought diſpatches for M. Pichon, the French miniſter, we are favoured with the following particulars:

That a ſhort time previous to their ſailing from Martinique, (which was on the 4th inſt.) a French tranſport ſhip of 14 guns arrived there after a very ſhort paſſage, and brought accounts that the French troops in Holland, under the command of general Maſſena, had been ordered by the French government to take poſſeſſion of the city of Hamburg, which was effected, the ſhipping and other Britiſh property was ſeized and confiſcated. It was alſo underſtood that an army had been ordered to march into Portugal.

There had been ſeveral captures of Engliſh veſſels made by the French, which have been ſent into Martinique and Guadaloupe, particularly a government ſchooner of 16 guns, captured of Martinique by the Curieux corvette, of 18 guns, and ſent into St. Piere's. Martinique is blockaded by two ſhips of the line, two frigates, and a ſloop of war. Admiral Joyeuſe, governor of Martinique, had iſſued 22 letters of marque previous to their leaving the iſland. They mention the capture of St. Lucia, and ſtate that the Engliſh loſt 150 killed and wounded, and the French 125; the garriſon of St. Lucia conſiſted of 400, and the Engliſh forces employed of 4000 men; immediately after the capture, the ſquadron divided into ſeparate diviſions, and left the iſland.

The following proclamation has been received through the ſame ſource.

In the name of the French Republic.

PROCLAMATION.

Auguſtus Ernouf, general of diviſion, inſpector general of the French infantry, captain-general of Guadaloupe and its dependencies,

To the inhabitants of Guadaloupe, and to the army.

Citizens,

The Engliſh government will have war!

In vain the father of Frenchmen, the immortal BUONAPARTE, has exhauſted before it every proceeding, every means which could inſure to France the enjoyment of that tranquillity, of which ſhe has hardly taſted the firſt fruits. Every ſacrifice has been made to obtain that end; but that implacable enemy of Frenchmen, has not been ſatisfied with the incalculable advantages which it has obtained by a peace, which it alone ought not to have enjoyed. It is not againſt France alone that it directs its attacks, but againſt the whole world—Its ambition embraces all, from the Indian ſhore to the mouths of the Oronoque, from the Nile to the Tagus, it pretends to exerciſe its tyranny: In the extravagance of its ideas, it believes that on it the empire of the ſeas is devolved. Among the powers which have ſupported the deſtructive war which has rent the continent, which of them has been enriched by the ſpoils of the other? Is it not England?

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe, who have already ſo victorioufly fought her ſoldiers—You brave warriors who have ſeen the phalanxes fly before you in the fields of Hondſcoote, on the coaſts of Flanders and Holland; prepare yourſelves to encounter that enemy, who, forgetful of honour and the rights of nations, cowardly takes your defenceleſs ſhipping ſailing under the faith of treaties. You are now at war with the ſubjects of that perfidious government! Remember *Quiberon*, the *Camp of St. John*, and the horrible attempt of the 3d of Nivoſe.

Soon will the hero of France re-eſtabliſh the liberty of the ſeas, ſoon will he preſcribe juſt limits to the inordinate ambition of that government, alike the perturbater of his country and of the world.

The colony of Guadaloupe and its dependencies, is placed in a ſtate of ſiege.

Done at Baſſeterre, Guadalupe, the 5th of Meſſidor, 11th year of the French republic.

(Signed) ERNOUF.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

Mr. Monroe, it is preſumable, has now gone to the Spaniſh court to complete the object of his miſſion by negotiation for the poſſeſſion of the Floridas. There is little doubt but he will be as ſucceſsful at Madrid, as Mr. Livingſton has been at the court of Paris. [*N. Y. Morn. Chron.*]

From the Alexandria Advertiser, of yesterday, printed by Samuel Snowden.

CAPTURE OF ST. LUCIA.

Arrived this morning the Snow Rachel, captain Stevens, 15 days from Barbadoes. Capt. Stevens politely favoured the editor with the *Bridge-town Official Gazette* of the 26th of June, from which the following extracts are made.

BRIDGE-TOWN, June 26.

At eight o'clock this morning arrived the ſchooner Supply, expreſs from St. Lucia, with diſpatches from lieutenant-general Grinfield, announcing the important conqueſt of that iſland, which is communicated from the lieutenant-general in a letter to his excellency the right hon. lord Seaforth, from which the following is an extract:

"*St. Lucia, June 22, 1803.*

"I am ſure it will give your lordſhip pleaſure to hear that St. Lucia *est a nous*, and taken in the moſt handſome manner within twelve hours after the landing.—We laſt night drove in the enemy's out poſts and took the town of Caſtries. I then offered the commandant a capitulation, which he refuſed as a ſoldier and a man of honour. This morning at four, the aſſault began, and before five we were in poſſeſſion of Morne Fortune. Our loſs in officers wounded, particularly of rank, has been great, but I hope many, if not all, will be reſtored to a ſervice to which they have added luſtre."

Without entering into a circumſtantial detail of the debarkation of the armament, and its advance to the poſition of Morne Chabot; ſuffice it to ſay, that the greater part of the troops being landed at about four o'clock in the afternoon, at Choque Bay, immediately proceeded to occupy the forts contiguous to Morne Fortune, and about five o'clock, having driven in the advanced poſts, got poſſeſſion of the town of Caſtries.

In this attack the lieut. general himſelf led the column, and drove the French before him from Morne Chabot to Caſtries, down a road that lay open for all the guns of the fort.

The commander of the forces wishing to prevent an effusion of blood, sent a summons to the commandant of Morne Fortune, which not being acceded to, it was determined to commence operations against the Morne before the break of day next morning. The first column commanded by brigadier-general Prevost, began its march at half past one o'clock; the second column commanded by brigadier-general Brereton, moved from the town at half past two; and a detachment under lieutenant-colonel Shipley, marched by another road to divert the attention of the enemy by a feint attack.

The columns nearly arriving at the same time at the point of attack, immediately pressed forward to storm the works of the fortress, which were carried in less than three quarters of an hour, notwithstanding the resistance of the French animated by the example of their commandant-general of brigade Nogues, was most spirited and obstinate.

Great credit must attach to those who, by their prompt and decisive measures, have thus carried into immediate execution the wishes of his majesty's ministers, and gained such an acquisition to their country by the unconditional conquest of an island of such importance.

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SUMMONS.

Castries, St. Lucia, June 21, 1803.

The forces of his Britannic majesty now landed in this island being so superior to that of the French republic, that all resistance must be not only not necessary, but actually unnecessary profusion of the lives of men; the naval force is so superior to that of the French, that no hope of succour can possibly be entertained. The commanders both of the British army and navy, being fully sensible of their superiority, offer to the French commanding officer to accept of any reasonable conditions which he may think proper to propose, promising that the French troops must be prisoners of war and sent to Europe, and that all public property is to be at the disposition of the captors.

The officer who has the honour to present this, will wait one hour for an answer

(Signed)
W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen.
SAM. HOOD, Commodore, &c.

To the general, or officer commanding the French forces in the island of St. Lucia.

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ANSWER, (Translation.)

Morne Fortune, 20th June 1803.

The general (lieutenant to the captain-general of Martinique) at St. Lucia, to his excellency general Grinfield, and the commodore Hood.

Gentlemen,

The military advantages which I have at my disposal will not permit me to subscribe to the terms offered and contained in your message, this instant received.

Like you, gentlemen, I am actuated by the principles of humanity, and the preservation of our respective forces; but it is a duty I owe to the honour of the French arms, to defend *Morne Fortune* as long as the means I have will enable me to keep it militarily.

Receive, gentlemen, the homage of my salutations, and assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)
NOGUES.

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GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Castries, St. Lucia, June 22, 1803.

The commander of the forces has the honour to congratulate the troops under his command, for the gallant attack and capture, by assault, of the fortress of Morne Fortune, and the unconditional surrender of the island of St. Lucia.

If any thing could reconcile to the officers and soldiers who have been wounded, and to the friends of those who have been killed, it will be the reflection of their most extraordinary, gallant, and soldier-like behaviour.

The commander of the forces shall have particular satisfaction in representing to his king, the readiness with which the troops who formed the expedition were embarked on the shortest notice; he must particularly speak of the gallant behaviour of the 2d battalion of the royals, and the 64th regiment; and he is very sorry that the 64th regiment, by its being in the reserve under the brigadier-general Picton, was not in the action, otherwise there could have been no doubt, but that the conduct of that regiment would have merited an equal report, as was evinced from a small detachment of that regiment in a feint attack under the command of lieutenant-colonel Shipley.

To the ready attention of commodore Hood, and to the accommodation afforded to the troops in the men of war, and to the exertions and arrangements of captain Halliwell in their embarkation and disembarkation, may be justly attributed the success of the expedition to this island.

To the cool and determined conduct of brigadier-general Prevost, and brigadier-general Brereton, who led the two columns of attack, may be attributed the success of the action; but to brigadier-general Prevost must be acknowledged, that to his counsel and arrangements, the commander of the forces attributes the glory of the day.

To lieutenant-colonel Pakenham and lieutenant-colonel M'Donald (both severely wounded) their respective corps are indebted for their spirited behaviour.

To lieutenant-colonel Shipley and the royal engineers he is indebted in a high degree for assistance and professional advice.

To lieutenant-colonel Morden (severely wounded) he is indebted for his spirited offer and good conduct in leading the column to the assault; and the conduct of major Sir George Richardson (also severely wounded) was particularly noticed by brigadier-gen. Prevost.

It would be of too great length to insert the names of every officer whose courage and behaviour on this day has deserved to be marked; the commander of the forces can assure them that the satisfaction expressed by brigadier-gen. Prevost and brigadier-gen. Brereton, does them the highest credit.

The commander of the forces would be unpardonable was he not to express, that the general of brigade Nogues, the commanding officer of the forces of the French republic, and the troops under his command, made a most gallant defence for their country, and highly honourable to themselves.

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Return of the killed, wounded and missing.

Killed—4 serjeants, 16 rank and file.

Wounded—4 field officers, 2 captains, 3 subalterns, 4 serjeants, 97 rank and file.

Missing—1 drummer, 7 rank and file.

Names of officers wounded.

2d battalion royals, lieut. col. M'Donald and captain Calonmer—severely.

64th regiment, lieut. col. Pakenham, major Sir George Richardson—severely. Captain Galway and lieut. Frederick Rowan—slightly.

3d West-India regt.—lieut. Moultrie and ensign Fagan—slightly.

Staff—lieut. col. Morden, deputy adjutant-general—severely.

N. B. Hospital mate, Hynes, attached to the 3d West-India regiment, severely wounded, not included above.

French prisoners.

The number of French prisoners amounts to 619 men, including officers and non-commissioned officers.

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PROCLAMATION.

Saint-Lucia—By their excellencies lieut. gen. Wm. Grinfield, and commodore Samuel Hood, commanding in chief the land and sea forces of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, employed in reducing said island, &c. &c.

Although the said island of St. Lucia was taken by assault, and without any capitulation or stipulation whatever, yet their excellencies, from a desire to tranquillize the inhabitants and proprietors, with respect to their actual situation, have thought proper to declare, and do hereby declare, that the laws existing at the time the said island was under his majesty's government immediately previous to its last cession, shall continue in full force until his royal pleasure shall be made known; and all the constituted authorities are required to take notice of this proclamation, and conduct themselves accordingly.

Given under our hands and seals at head-quarters, Castries, in the island of St. Lucia, this 23d day of June, 1803.

(Signed)
W. GRINFIELD, Lieut. Gen.
SAMUEL HOOD, Commodore.

July 14.

Mr. George A. Hughes, of this city, came in town this morning from N. York, where he arrived on Tuesday last, in a brig 49 days from France, and set off immediately for the seat of government with dispatches from our ministers at Paris—These dispatches, we suppose, contain the conditions of the cession of Louisiana, which were expected in the first vessel from France.

Captain Forbes, who arrived at New-York on Monday last in 14 days from St. Vincents, informs, that an expedition had sailed for Tobago, and that it was reported that that island was taken. Captain F. was detained at St. Vincents by an embargo, which was laid on account of the enterprize. Four French transports and one Guineaman were taken and brought into St. Vincents, before captain Forbes left the island.

Talleyrand has published his manifesto against the English government, accompanied with the papers that passed in the negotiation.

A British sloop of war that put into Curracoa the 25th of June, was detained by the Dutch, although no information of actual war had been received.

July 15.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Hottinger and Co. dated Havre, May 15, *to a commercial house in this city.*

"We have the pleasure to inform you, that a treaty has been concluded between this country and America, by which the former gives up to your country the possession of Louisinana, and is to receive from the United States an indemnity in money, the greater part of which (we understand a sum of 4,000,000 of dollars) is, however, to be appplied direct by your government to the payment of the claims American citizens have on the French government. Those claims are to be liquidated here in the several ministerial offices, and after having been acknowledged by our government, are to go through the scrutiny of American commissioners, who are to reside here also—They are to be named by your ministers, and are to decide whether the claimant is entitled to the benefit of this treaty or not.

"If we can be of any service to you or your friends in these transactions, we shall be happy to receive your orders, with the titles of your claims and a power of attorney in the name of our Jean Conrad Hottinger, which is to contain the faculty to substitute—and you may rely on our utmost exertions to have your claims speedily gone through the French offices, and to have *forwarded* to you the documents which will be thought necessary to entitle you to receive the settled amount from your government."

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Extract of a letter from Curracoa, dated the 25th June.

"An English sloop of war, the Surrinam, who arrived here a few days since with a prize (supposed in contraband trade) has been refused permission to depart. She was all ready yesterday for sailing, but the government frigate opposed it, and every person expected an engagement would ensue; but the English captain had more prudence than to attempt with a handful of men to oppose the whole force of this place. The fort, if well fought, would be enough to prevent her departure, (exclusively of a frigate and two other government vessels.) All were yesterday at quarters. She has now Dutch officers actually on board, and will no doubt be made a prize. The inhabitants favourable to the British, anxiously wait the event. This circumstance I suspect will be the occasion of soon giving the island a new master."

July 16.

List of the British squadron on the West-India station.

Blenheim, (cut down) 74, captain Matson—at Antigua, repairing.

Centaur, 74, Maxwell, com. Hood—*Courageux*, 74—*Argo*, 44, Hollowell—*Chichester*, 44—On the expedition now supposed to be at Tobago.

Ulysses, 44, Columbines—Cruising at Trinidad.

Emerald, 36, O'Brien.

Venus, 32, Grave—Off Tobago to windward.

Surrinam, 20—*Hornet*, 18, Hunt—On the expedition and supposed to be at Tobago. The Hornet had an engagement with a French frigate, of 36 guns, and a man of war brig of 16 or 18 guns, and beat them both off, and took from them a brig they had in company, with 215 slaves, ivory, &c. which arrived here yesterday. The Hornet, in the engagement, lost 4 men, by a chain shot from the frigate.

Odfrey, 18, Younghusband—Cruising between St. Lucia and St. Vincents.

Cranne, 18. To leeward of Martinique off St. Pierre.

Hercaux, 18, Bland—Between St. Lucia and Martinique.

Drake, brig, 15, Ferris—Gone to Antigua with a prize, laden with 350 slaves, ivory, ebony, &c. supposed to be worth £ 40,000 sterling.

Netley, schr 16, Lawrence—Cruising to windward of Martinique.

——, sloop, 12—Cruising in Fort Royal Bay.

July 18.

To the attention of a highly esteemed correspondent in the *city of Washington*, and to the flattering indulgence of the editor of the *National Intelligencer* we are indebted for an *anticipated* receipt of that paper, *of this day*. A *proof sheet* impression reached us last evening; but too late to furnish its important contents to our readers in an extra form. We copy from it the *president's proclamation*, for convening congress; as also the *out-lines* or *summary* of the treaty with France, relative to the cession of Louisiana:—These are the only articles of moment it contains.

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By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the congress of the United States, form an extraordinary occasion for convening them; I do by these presents appoint Monday the 17th day of October next for their meeting at the city of Washington, hereby requiring their respective senators and representatives, then and there to assemble in congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures, as, in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three; and in the twenty-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

(Signed)
TH. JEFFERSON.
By the President,
(Signed)
JAMES MADISON, Secry.

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Dispatches from the American ministers at Paris were received by the executive on Thursday evening. They were brought by Mr. Hughes of Baltimore, confidential bearer, and contain the treaty, signed April 30th which conveys Louisiana to the United States. The extent of the territory ceded is described by a general reference to that in which Louisiana was ceded to France. The terms are 11,250,000 dollars to be paid to France in six per cent. stock within three months after the exchange of ratifications and the delivery of possession. 2d. An adjustment of the debts due and captures provided for under the convention of Sept. 30th 1800, between the United States and the French republic, which are to be liquidated by commissioners at Paris, and paid

the treasury of the United States on draughts from their ministers at Paris.

The assumpsit is not to go beyound 3,750,000 dollars, and it is conjectured, that the amount of the debts and claims will fall short of that sum. 3d. French and Spanish vessels and merchandises directly from their own ports, the merchandises being of the respective countries, are to pay, in the ports of the ceded territory, for a period of twelve years, no higher duties than are paid by American citizens, and this privilege is not to be extended during that period to any other foreign nation. After that period France and Spain are to enjoy within the ports of the ceded territory the privileges only of the most favoured nation. The treaty is to be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within six months from its date. This circumstance will require the convening of congress a little earlier than the first Monday of November. It is understood that the ratification of the first consul is on its way to the United States. Immediately after the ratifications of the treaty, possession is to be delivered.

Appointments by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Andrew Ellicott, Robert Patterson, and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Esquires, commissioners on the part of this state, to join and co-operate with commissioners appointed or to be appointed on the part of the states of Delaware and Maryland, to examine and lay down the nearest and best route for cutting a canal, to unite the Delaware and Chesapeake bays.

[The following private correspondence from Paris is prior to the commencement of hostilities—yet it appears to possess interest.] [*Morn. Chron.*]

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 8, 1803.

It is now determined, in case of war between England and Buonaparte, that 50,000 Frenchmen are to occupy Hanover, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen; and two armies of 30,000 men each, are to be encamped on the Rhine and the Dutch frontiers. All the acts of administration, all the plans and maps, and, above all, the rolls of contributions made, or made use of, in Hanover, by Mareschal Richelieu, and other French generals, during the seven years war, are already taken from the archives here, and sent to the commissariat in Holland.

Prussia, after many representations by count Haugwitz to Duroc, when at Berlin, and to Buonaparte here, by the marquis of Luccheſini, has, at last, as report says, consented to the plan of the consul, who has flattered Prussia with a prospect of making the city of Embden a second Hamburg, by permitting it to be the only place of communication between England and the continent on this side of the Elbe. It is said, Prussia has offered to occupy Hanover, and that Russia, as a guarantee of the late German constitution, has declared that it would not permit either Prussia or France to trouble or invade the empire, and that if, as Buonaparte pretends, England has nothing to do with the continental politics, the German constitution can have nothing to do with the quarrels between England and Buonaparte.

In the diplomatic circles here, we make the following speculations about the march of Buonaparte's soldiers into Hanover, against the consent of Russia. Bonnaparte and Talleyrand believe the northern part of Germany is much richer than it really is, after more than forty years escape from French marauders and plunderers. The cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, by their trade with England, Prussia by its late loyal neutrality, and Saxony and Hesse-Cassel, by the economy of their princes, possess great riches, particularly the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, is known to have more ready money than any other sovereign in Europe; but the people of those countries are as poor as the southern part of Germany: Buonaparte has promised to respect the territories of Prussia, Hesse and Saxony; but we remember, in 1796, he made the same promises to Genoa, Tuscany and Venice; and that, in 1797, he conquered and plundered those countries; and that, in 1797, he promised the same to Switzerland, Malta and Turkey; and, in 1798, Switzerland was invaded, Malta betrayed, and Egypt conquered. From Munden in Hanover to Cassel in Hesse, is only a march of six hours; and six days march from the frontiers of Hanover, are sufficient for the French to be at the gates of Berlin and Dresden.

The temptation is great, when Buonaparte knows, as he does know, the immense treasures those cities contain, and to judge what he intends, from what he has already done in other countries, his march into Hanover is, by many, thought a revolutionary financial transaction for himself, his family, and his favourites, rather than a political or military manœuvre against the interest of England. Was not this the case, he would not have offended Russia, because its distance prevents it from acting against him, at least this year—nor offered Austria a chart blanche to draw a line of neutrality for the south of Germany, as Prussia did formerly for the north.

At the same time Buonaparte sends some of his satellites into Germany, others are to occupy Ancona, Civita Vecchia, Naples, &c. and so agreeable is this French fraternization to the king of Naples, that he intends to remove to Palermo in Sicily, as soon as the French enter his territory; his treasury, archives, &c. are ready packed up to be sent there at a moment's warning.

Of the king of Spain, Buonaparte has demanded the exclusion of England from all his ports, and a permission for 60,000 Frenchmen to march through Spain to besiege Gibraltar; but as on the Spanish frontiers, there are not yet 10,000 French troops, this is only a revolutionary hint, that the Corsican wants some more of the Spanish dollars lately arrived; but politicians think even this sacrifice will not procure Spain the right of neutrality longer than till the arrival of the galleons expected from Mexico before next winter.

At Lisbon, gen. Lasnes has proposed to the regent, to ask the Corsican for some troops to protect his neutrality against England, but we believe here, that some of the diamonds from Brazil, will cause this proposal to be forgotten, at least during the neutrality of Spain.

We are all surprised here that not one of the former generals in chief are nominated to command Buonaparte's armies; some think he does not trust them, others, that they are discontented, and have refused the commands; it is even said, one of the French generals answered lately when he was offered the command in Germany, that as the armies sent there, were intended to plunder and not to fight, our hopeful brother Lucien, or our favourite Mameluke Rostan, were fitter to command than any Frenchman.

The fact is, great discontent reigns, not only in the corps of general officers, but among the common men; those ordered to the colonies, or in expectation to be sent there look upon themselves as disgraced, dishonoured, and sacrificed; and the unjust partiality of Buonaparte in his appointments to the legion of honour, where few of Moreau's soldiers, and none of those who fought under Pichegru or Dumourier, are admitted, has caused a general disaffection and murmur, and the French soldiers begin again to talk of the milliard so often promised them, before they expose their lives for a person who is not a Frenchman.

Letters from Hamburg, brought by the mail of yesterday, state, that the French government, notwithstanding the rejection of its recent proposals for an offensive and defensive alliance with Denmark, has since urged the prince royal, in the event of a rupture with England, to shut the Elbe and entrance of the Baltic against all English ships: to this application, however, the Danish cabinet returned a positive refusal. According to the same letters, the French ambassador at Vienna lately demanded that in case of war, the Austrian harbours should be shut against the English. To this no answer had been returned on the 27th ult. but there was every reason to believe that such a demand would not be complied with.

TRINIDAD.

It appears from this island, that an unhappy difference had taken place between general Picton, col. Fullerton, and Samuel Hood, Esq; joint governors. This misunderstanding had proceeded to such a length as to cause col. F. and Mr. H. to leave their families and the island; by which the government was left to gen. P. In his resentment the general had demanded his recal, which was complied with, and col. F. appointed sole governor. This so inflamed the resentment of gen. P. that on the 9th June, when Fullerton returned from Barbadoes, the troops were called out to oppose his landing. Things were in this state on the 13th, the colonel on board his vessel waiting the arrival of the general in chief, Grinfield, to compel the general to resign his office, and admit the new governor. The war, and the expedition against the French islands, must delay the adjustment of this unhappy quarrel, and continue, for sometime longer, the anarchy which is described as prevailing there at the time the letter, from which this information is derived, was written, the 14th June.

Annapolis, July 21.

WE are authorised to say that the present Governor of Maryland will serve in the legislature, if elected by his fellow-citizens of Anne-Arundel county one of their representatives at the next election.

To the Voters of Anne-Arundel county.

Gentlemen,

WHEN busily employed in my professional and agricultural pursuits, I was called on by a number of my fellow-citizens to offer myself for the legislature; and having experienced your friendship before, I was induced to offer you my services, and for the encouragement I have received from you, not only on the present occasion, but on a former one, I return you my most sincere thanks.

I am truly sorry to inform you, my friends and fellow-citizens, that in consequence of some unforeseen events, I am compelled to visit the North Western Territory immediately, therefore have declined offering you my services, and hope you will no longer consider me as one of the candidates for Anne-Arundel county.

Should you, my fellow-citizens, demand my services at any future time, be assured that I shall always be found ready and willing to serve you, and I am determined that my conduct through life shall be such as to merit your esteem.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river.

Rhode river, July 20, 1803.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY young negro woman, with a male child, two years old. Also a negro man, about twenty-two years of age; the man and woman have both been accustomed to all kinds of house work, and the woman can sew and knit, and is an excellent spinner on the large wheel. Inquire of the printers.

July 5, 1803. 3

ANNAPOLIS THEATRE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Mr. GREEN, of the Virginia theatres, is engaged to perform two nights, his first appearance will be on

Friday the 22d of July, 1803,

When will be presented, for the *first time*, the popular play of

ABAELLINO,

THE GREAT BANDIT.

Abaellino,	Mr. Green,
Rosamunda,	Miss Westray.

After which the musical farce of

The PRIZE,

OR

2, 5, 3, 8.

Lenitive,	M. Green,
Caroline,	Mrs. Oldmixon.

THE subscriber being appointed trustee by the honourable the high court of chancery for the purpose of selling the real estate of *Henry Ridgely*, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, the plantation lately occupied by the said Henry Ridgely, where his widow Rachel Ridgely now lives, with the improvements thereto belonging, and other parts of tracts of land adjoining the aforesaid plantation, situate in Anne-Arundel county, and within one mile of Mr. Charles Waters's mill, near the head of Magothy river, on Monday the eighth day of August, if fair, if not the first fair day, at eleven o'clock. The purchaser of the whole, or any part of the said property, will be required to give bond, with security, to the trustee, for the payment of the same, with interest, within fifteen months from the time of sale.

The creditors of the said deceased who have not yet exhibited their claims will bring the same into the chancery-office, within three months from the day of sale, properly authenticated.

July 13, 1803. FRANCIS CROMWELL.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the high court of chancery, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, on a credit of fifteen months, on the premises, on Friday the twelfth day of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the same hour and place,

ALL those tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, called and known by the names of GOVER'S PERN, KNIGHTON'S PURCHASE and BROUGHTON ASHLEY, lately in the tenure and occupation of Gilbert H. Smith, deceased, containing together 324½ acres of land, more or less.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond, with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within fifteen months from the day of sale, with legal interest thereon, and upon the ratification of the sale by the chancellor, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm, to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them sold, and all the right, title, interest, and estate therein and thereto, of Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, and of all persons claiming by, from, or under them.

It is further ordered by the chancellor, that the creditors of the said Gilbert H. Smith and Thomas Dobbin, deceased, who have not yet exhibited their claims shall bring the same, with the vouchers thereof, into the chancery court, on or before the twelfth day of November next.

THOMAS ROGERS, Trustee.

COACH PAINTING, &c.

MR. MILBOURNE, Of the Theatre,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies, gentlemen, and public in general, in the city and environs of Annapolis, that during his stay (which will be until the close of the next month) he will undertake to repair carriages of all descriptions that may stand in need of repainting, and that in the best manner, with arms, crest, cyphers, &c. he pledges himself to execute the same in the best manner from the common mode of varnish to the durable polish.

Family or furniture pictures carefully lined, cleaned, and repaired.

Orders left at G. I. Grammer's, at the sign of Mount-Vernon, near the town gate, Annapolis, will be duly attended to.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, a negro man called JEM, but commonly calls himself JEM COOLAGE, but as he is an artful fellow, I expect he will endeavour to alter his name, and pass for a free man. He is twenty-four years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a very dark complexion, has a small lump on one side of his face. Had on and took with him two new osnabrig shirts, and two pair of trousers, a pair of old light coloured cassimer overalls, an old blue broad cloth coat, and several other articles of cloathing unknown. It is expected he is gone to Annapolis, as he was hired some years past to Mr. Burton Whetcroft, of that city, and has many acquaintances there; he has also a sister living at Mr. Zachariah Duvall's, on the north side of Severn, where it is expected he will endeavour to harbour. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for apprehending the said fellow and bringing him home, or securing him in any gaol so that I get him again.

EDWARD H. WILSON.

July 16, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commiſſion to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. CONVENIENCY, TYLER'S ADVANTAGE, GARDINER'S MEADOWS, and INDIAN FIELDS, agreeable to the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided.

HENRY HARDEY,
JOHN F. HARDEY,
ISEDORE HARDEY.

July 1, 1803. 2

FOR SALE,

TWO valuable young NEGRO WOMEN, who are good houſe ſervants; one has three likely children, a girl about eight years of age, and two boys about ſix and four years old, the other has one child, a girl, about ſeven years of age; they are ſold for no fault, but want of employ. Alſo a very likely girl, about eleven years of age; as they will be diſpoſed of for no fault in them they will not be ſold out of the State. For terms of ſale apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, of the city of Annapolis, who has a power from me to diſpoſe of them.

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, July 12, 1803. 2

MRS. KEY,

PRESENTS her reſpects to the patrons of her ſchool, and with regret informs them that ſhe is under the neceſſity of declining the buſineſs of tuition, that ſhe may uſe proper means for the recovery of her health.

She acknowledges the encouragement ſhe has received was beyond her merit, and will ever retain the moſt grateful ſenſe of their favours.

Annapolis, July 11, 1803. 2

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of WILLIAM MERRIKEN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at or before the fifth day of January next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands, this 5th day of July, eighteen hundred and three.

SARAH MERRIKEN, } Executors.
JOSEPH EVANS, } 2

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN TUCKER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are hereby warned to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all indebted to ſaid eſtate are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment, to

SARAH TUCKER, Adminiſtratrix.

Annapolis, July 11, 1803. 2

NOTICE, that the Levy Court of Anne-Arundel county will meet on the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, to receive all juſt claims againſt the ſaid county.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. L. C. A. A. Cty.

July 5, 1803. 3

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of JOSEPH, who ſays he belongs to GRIFFIN GARLAND, of Richmond county, Virginia, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a dark ſmooth ſkin; his cloathing a white flannel ſhort coat, an old long yellow cloth coat, a pair of old fuſtian pantaloons, an old white ſhirt, a pair of old white yarn ſtockings, a pair of old ſhoes, one of them longer than the other, and an old hat. His owner is requeſted to releaſe him, or he will be ſold for his fees as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of Saint-Mary's county, Maryland.

May 30, 1803. 6

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration, with the will annexed, on the eſtate of SARAH JOICE, late of ſaid county, deceaſed. All perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are hereby requeſted to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all who are in any manner indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Sarah Joice are deſired to make payment, to

WILLIAM JOICE, Adminiſtrator w. a.

June 25, 1803. X

Forty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and ſecuring negro SAM; he is about twenty-five or twenty-ſix years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very ſtout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a ſhort round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trouſers, fringed at the bottom. He made his eſcape in the month of May, 1802, and very likely has changed his cloathing; he is ſaid to reſort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, on the premiſes of RICHARD HOPKINS, for READY MONEY, on Thurſday the 28th inſtant, at 12 o'clock,

NEGROES, horſes, and wheat; taken at the ſuit of William Taylor, uſe of Caleb Dorſey, of Thos. B. uſe of Henry Howard, and for officers fees, taken as the property of the ſaid Richard Hopkins.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 6, 1803. 3

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, out of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, will be SOLD, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 30th inſtant, at 12 o'clock,

ALL the lands whereon THOMAS WARFIELD now lives, lying on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, and ſundry negroes, conſiſting of one woman, three boys and a girl, taken as the property of the ſaid Thomas Warfield at the ſuit of Allen Quynn, adminiſtrator of William Goldſmith, and for officers fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803. 3

Sheriff's Requeſt.

AS this is the laſt year of my ſheriffalty, and wiſhing to cloſe my buſineſs againſt the fall, as I mean to leave the city of Annapolis, I humbly requeſt that all perſons indebted either for fees, taxes, or otherwiſe, will come forward and make payment, or diſagreeable meaſures will be taken to enforce them, and more particularly thoſe that are in arrears, as directions to my deputies of that nature are given, and no requeſt of poſtponement whatever will be attended to; in this mode of procedure there will be no reſpect of perſons.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 5, 1803. 3

NOTICE.

THAT the creditors of BENJAMIN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet the executors of ſaid deceaſed, at Mr. Caton's tavern, at Annapolis, the firſt Monday in Auguſt next, to receive their dividend of the bonds and notes taken for the ſale of the perſonal property. Sale made agreeable to the direction of the orphans court, and by conſent of creditors.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JOHN WATKINS, of Step. } Executors.

3 X

The high bred Horſe

SPOT,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at ſix dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careleſs, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep ſorrel, near ſixteen hands high, of great ſtrength and activity, ſeven years old, is a ſure foal-getter; ſome of his colts may be ſeen at Poplar-Iſland, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the ſtate. He will ſtand from Saturday evening until Tueſday evening at John Hicks's ſtable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thurſday evening; he will ſtand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the ſign of the Black Horſe, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Paſturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two ſhillings and ſix-pence per week, for mares ſent from a diſtance. Particular attention and the greateſt care will be given to the mares, but accidents or eſcapes muſt be at the riſk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named ſum is the price, if caſh is ſent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on paſſing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of caſh.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803. 10

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

THOMPSON'S SEASONS, an elegant edition, with plates,

The Noble Wanderer,	2 vols.	
Lottery of Life,	3 do.	
Orphan of Stangford,	3 do.	NOVELS.
Lady of the Cave,	3 do.	
Caſtle of Cathneſs,	2 do.	London editions,
Helen of Glenroſs,	4 do.	elegant binding.
Frederick,	3 do.	
Rinaldo Rinaldini,	3 do.	
D'Iſraeli's Romances.		

Forſyth on Fruit Trees, Parke and Damberger's Travels, Walker's and Perry's Dictionary, Fordyce's Addreſſes to young Men, Prayer Books, Spelling and Chap ditto.

Folio poſt, quarto do. thick, thin and ſuperior gilt, Demy and Foolscap writing paper, Blank receipt books, Cyphering and Copy do. Quills, Inkſtands, Ink-powder, Slates and ſlate-pencils, Black lead do. Sealing wax, Wafers, Wrapping paper, India rubber, Playing cards, Paſteboard, &c.

Annapolis, June 21, 1803.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, April 19, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relates to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals, be publiſhed once in each week, for the ſpace of three months ſucceſſively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore; the National Intelligencer; Mr. Smith's paper, at Eaſton; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hagar's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT to alter, change and aboliſh, ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government as relate to the eſtabliſhing a general court and court of appeals.

BE *it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That from and after the firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, there ſhall be a court of appeals, compoſed of three perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Judge of the Court of Appeals, whoſe judgment ſhall be final and concluſive in all caſes of appeal from the court of chancery, county court or orphans court; and that the court of appeals ſhall hold two ſeſſions on the weſtern ſhore and two on the eaſtern ſhore in each year, at ſuch times and places as the furure legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That from and after the ſaid firſt day of March, eighteen hundred and four, this ſtate ſhall be divided into five judicial diſtricts, viz. Saint-Mary's, Calvert, Prince-George's and Charles counties, ſhall be the firſt diſtrict; Cæcil, Kent, Queen-Anne's and Talbot counties, ſhall be the ſecond diſtrict; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Harford counties, ſhall be the third diſtrict; Caroline, Dorcheſter, Somerſet and Worceſter counties, ſhall be the fourth diſtrict; and Waſhington, Frederick, Montgomery and Allegany counties, ſhall be the fifth diſtrict; and that there ſhall be appointed for each of the ſaid diſtricts two perſons of integrity, and ſound judgment in the law, who ſhall reſide in the diſtrict for which they ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in their commiſſions Diſtrict Judges of the county courts in ſuch diſtrict; and there ſhall be appointed for each of the counties of this ſtate one perſon of integrity, experience and knowledge, reſident of the county for which he ſhall be appointed, who ſhall be ſtyled in the commiſſion Aſſociate Judge of the county court of the county for which he ſhall be appointed; and the ſaid diſtrict judges in their reſpective diſtricts, together with the ſaid aſſociate judge in the reſpective counties, ſhall compoſe the county court; and the county courts ſo eſtabliſhed ſhall have, hold and exerciſe, all the powers, authorities and juriſdictions, that the general court and county courts of this ſtate has heretofore held, uſed and exerciſed, except the appellate juriſdiction of the general court; and that the county courts ſhall hold their ſeſſions in the reſpective counties at ſuch times and places as the future legiſlature of this ſtate ſhall direct and appoint.

And be it enacted, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the conſtitution and form of government that relates to the court of appeals, or the general court, as now eſtabliſhed, or to the judges thereof, or that is in any manner contrary to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this act, be and are hereby declared to be repealed and aboliſhed, on the confirmation thereof.

4

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 2m

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril. 3w

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ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.